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James R Ferguson
26 Jan^y
1854

This end of the 1st item
(by W. Lily is not in the H-L.

Lily

A SHORT INTRODVCTION of GRAMMAR, generally to be vsed.

Compiled and set forth for the bringing vp of all those that intend to attaine to the knowledge of the Latine Tongue.

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I R 7

GRAMATICA.

DIALECTICA.

RHETORICA.

MVSICA.

ARITHMETICA. GEOMETRIA. ASTRONOMIA.

By W. Lily

To the Reader.

TO exhort euery man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attaine to the vnderstanding of the Tongues, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisedome & knowledg) it would seeme much vaine, and little needfull: forasmuch as it is knowne, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is eyther feeble or faulty: and no building bee perfect, when as the Foundation and ground worke is ready to fall, and vnable to vphold the burthen of the Frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it selfe, and more profitable for the learner, to vnderstand how hee may best come to that, which he ought most necessarily to haue, and to learne the gainest way of obtaining that, which must be his best and certainest guide, both of reading & speaking, then to fall in doubt of the goodnesse and necessity thereof. Which I doubt whether he shall more lament that he lacketh, or esteeme that he hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble in trifles, and bee deceiued in light matters, when hee hath it not, or iudge truely and faithfully of diuers weighty things, when

he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compasse afore-time, because that they who professed this Arte of teaching Grammar, did teach diuers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diuerslie, and so could not doe it all best, because there is but one bestnesse, not only in euery thing but also in the manner of euery thing.

As for the diuersity of Grammers, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Maiesties wisedome, who fore-seeing the inconuenience, and fauourably prouiding the remedie, caused one kinde of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawne, and so to be set out, onely euery where to be taught for the vse of learners, and for auoyding the hurt in changing of Schoolemasters.

The variety of teaching is diuers yet and alwaies will be, for that euery Schoolemaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the vse of that he knoweth not, and therefore iudgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest meane, and perfectest kinde to bring a learner to haue a through knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amisse, if one seeing by triall an easier and readier way, than the common sort of teachers doe, would say what he hath proued, and for the commoditie allowed, that others not knowing the same, might by experience proue the like, & then by proofe reasonable iudge the like, not hereby excluding the better way when it is found, but in the meane season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholler haste too much

much, but that hee in continuance & diligence of teaching make him to rehearse so that whils hee hath perfectly that, that is behinde, he suffer him not to goe forward: for this posting haste ouerthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them into an amazednesse, when they know not how they shall eyther goe forward, or backward, but sticke fast as one plunged, that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turne him: and then the Master thinketh the Scholler to be a dullard, and the Scholler thinketh the thing to be vneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an euill opinion of the other, when often times it is in neyther, but in the kinde of teaching. Wherefore, the best and chiefest point throughly to be kept is, that the Scholler haue in minde so perfectly that, which he hath learned, and vnderstand it so, that not only it be not a stop for him, but also a light and helpe vnto the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the childes incouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching the lesse tormented: and the other shall thinke the thing the easier, and so with more gladnesse be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him haue of euery declension of Nounes, and conjugation of Verbes, so many seuerall examples, as they passe them, that it may seeme to the Schole-master no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, that the Scholler shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples, (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit

withall that the Scholar shall best vnderstand, & soonest conceiue the reason of the rules, & best bee acquainted with the fashion of the Tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not onely that he can orderly decline his Nowne and his Verbe, but euery way, forward, backeward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Nowne, nor person of Verbe can be required, that hee cannot without stop or study tell. And vntill this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to goe any further, till he hath this, already learned.

This when he can perfectly doe, and hath learned euery part, not by rote, but by reason, and is more cunning in the vnderstanding of the thing then in rehearsing of the wordes, (which is not past a quarter of a yeares diligence, or very little more, to a painefull and diligent man, if the Scholar haue a meane wit) then let him passe to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselues, with like way and diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plaine and sundry examples and continuall rehearsall of things learned, & specially the daily declining of a Verbe, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heauy labour so easie & so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will bee rather a delight vnto them, that they be able to doe well, than paine in searching of an vnused and vnacquainted thing.

When these Concords be well knowne vnto them, (an easie and pleasant paine, if the foregrounds be well & thoroughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their Rules orderly, as they lye in their Syntax, but rather learne some pretty booke, wherein is contained not only

the

the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlinesse, and thereof take some little sentence as it lyeth, and learne to make the same first out of English into Latine, not seeing the booke, or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be knowne, then to learne it, as the occasion of the sentence giueth cause that day: which sentente once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the Booke, then to take the Booke and construe it, and so shall hee bee lesse troubled with the parsing of it, and easliest carry his lesson in minde.

And although it was sayde before, that the Scholars should learne but a little at once, it is not meant, that when the master hath heard them a while, hee should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at schoole they should neuer be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continual rehearsing & loking backe againe to these things they haue learned, & be more bound to keepe well their old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupie them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deale of time: and diligently enquiring & examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as it might be thought to be: within a while, by this vse the Scholar shall be brought to a good kinde of readinesse of making, to the which if there be adioyned some vse of speaking, (which must necessarily be had,) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitternesse of his learning.

A great helpe to further this readinesse of making and speaking shall be if the Master giue him

him an English booke, and cause him ordinarily to turne euery day some part into Latine. This exercise can not be done with out his rules, and therefore doth establish them and ground them surely in his minde for readinesse, and maketh him more able to speake suddenly, whensoeuer any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth helps his learning more a great deale, to turne out of English into Latine, then on the contrary.

Furthermore, wee see many can vnderstand Latine, that can not speake it, and when they reade the Latine word in the Booke, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they haue layd away their booke, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latine again, whensoeuer you will aske them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this fore well, and maketh those words which he vnderstandeth, to be readier by vse vnto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue handsomely.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man cleane past the vse of this Grammar Booke, and make him as ready as his booke, and so meete to further things: whereof it were out of season to giue precepts heere. And therfore this may bee for this purpose enough which to good Schoolemasters and skilfull is not so needefull: to other meaner and lesse practised it may be, not onely worth the labour of reading, but also of the vsing.

The

The Printers Advertisement.

IN this Impression, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Scholler, in the English rules, and in the Latine Syntax, those words, wherein the force of each Example lyeth, are noted with Letters and Figures, where neede is: the gouernor, director, or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an [a]: the gouerned, or that which is guided by it, with [b]: or if there be more gouernors the first with [a], the second with [a]2 or [a a], and so if more gouerned, the first with [b], the second with [b]2 or [b b], and sometimes the order is directed by [a], [b], [c], or by figures, and words of the same, or such like nature, coupled together with little strokes betweene, so much as may bee, That so in saying the insamples, the Children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render

render againe onely those words which are the ensample, as saying, *Quis nisi* [b] *mentis* [a] *inops oblatum respuat aurum*: may repeate againe [a] *inops*, [b] *mentis*. So throughout all the Latine rules for better vnderstanding thereof, & for short repetition, when the master pleaseth, the summes of all the rules are set downe either in the words before the Rule, or in the Margent, that so they may be chained together briefly, & make perfect sense. What is any way amisse, future impressions will (God willing) amend. Vse it, & finding the benefit, be thankfull to the Lord.

The

The Latine letters are thus written:

The capitall Letters.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N
O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H I K L M
N O P Q R S T V X Y Z.

The ſmall letters.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s
t v u x y z.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s
t v u x y z.

Letters are diuided into Vowels and Conſonants:

A Vowell is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of himſelfe; and there are fiue in number, namely, *a, e, i, o, u,* whereunto is added the Greeke vowell *y.*

A Conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a vowell; as *b* with *e*: and all the letters except the vowels are conſonants.

A Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or moe, with one breath; as *Au-e.*

A Diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable, and of them there be foure in number, namely, *æ, œ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*, as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei.*

In ſtead of *æ* and *œ*, we commonly doe pronounce *e.*

The Greeke letters are thus written.

The capitall letters.

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π
Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The ſmall letters.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π
ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

Pre-

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenij mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine diuinæ gratiæ tuæ, ut non modò quæ ad cognoscendum te, & seruatorum nostrum Dominum Iesum valeant, intelligam: sed etiam ita mente & voluntate persequar, & indiès benignitate tuâ, tum doctrinâ, tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Maiestatis tuæ. Amen.

A PRAYER.

ALmighty Lord and mercifull Father, maker of Heauen and Earth, which of thy free liberality giuest wisedome abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance aske it of thee: beautifie by the light of thy heauenly grace the towardnesse of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast powred into me, that I may not onely vnderstand those things, which may effectually bring me to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Iesu our Sauiour, but also with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receiue daily increase through thy bountiful goodnesse towards me, as wel in good life as doctrine, so that thou which worke st all things in all creatures, mayest make thy gratious benefits shine in me, to the endlesse glory and honour of thine immortall Maiesty So be it,

§ An

¶ An Introduction of the eight parts of Latine ſpeech.

IN ſpeech be theſe eight parts following:

Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle,	declined.	Adverbe, Coniunction, Prepoſition, Interiection,	vndeclined.

Of a Noune.

A Noune is the name of a thing that may be ſeene, felt, heard or vnderſtood: as the name of my hand in Latine, is Manus: the name an houſe, is Domus: the name of goodneſſe, is Bonitas. *A Noune.*

Of Nouns, ſome be Subſtantiues and ſome be Adiectiues. *Nounes of two ſorts.*

A Noune Subſtantiue is that ſtandeth by himſelfe, and requireth not another word to be ioyned with him to ſhew his ſignification: as Homo *a man*. And it is declined with one article: as Hic magiſter, *a maſter*: or elſe with two at the moſt: as Hic & hæc Parens, *a father or mother*. *A Noune Subſtantiue.*

A Noune Adiectiue is that cannot ſtand by himſelfe in reaſon or ſignification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word: as Bonus, *good*: Pulcher, *faire*. And it is declined either with three terminations: as Bonus, bona, bonum: or elſe with three Articles: as Hic, hæc & hoc Fœlix *Happy*. Hic & hæc Leuis, & hoc Leue, *Light*. *A Noune Adiectiue.*

A Noune Subſtantiue either is proper to the thing that it betokneth: as Eduardus is my proper name: or elſe is common to more: as Homo is a common name to all men. *Two kindes of Nounes ſubſtantiues.*

Numbers

Numbers of Nounes.

IN Nounes be two numbers, the Singular and the Plurall. The Singular number speaketh but of one: as Lapis, *a stone*. The Plurall number speaketh of more than one: as Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nounes.

NOunes be declined with fire cases, Singularly and Plurally: the Nominatiue, the Genitiue, the Datiue, the Accusatiue, the Vocatiue and the Ablatiue.

Nominatiue case. The Nominatiue case commeth before the Verbe, and answereth to this question who, or what? as Magister docet, *The master teacheth*.

Genitiue. The Genitiue case is knowne by this token Of, and answereth to this question, whose, or whereof? as Doctrina magistri, *The learning of the master*.

Datiue. The Datiue case is knowne by this token, To, and answereth to this question, To whom? or to what? as Do librum magistro, *I giue a Booke to the Master*.

Accusatiue. The Accusatiue case followeth the Verbe, and answereth to this question, whom or what? as Amo magistrum, *I loue the master*.

Vocatiue. The Vocatiue case is knowne by calling or speaking to: as O magister, *O master*.

Ablatiue. The Ablatiue case is commonly ioyned with Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue case: as De magistro, *Of the master*. Coram magistro, *Before the master*.

Also In, with, Through, For, From, By, and Than, after the comparatiue degree, be signes of the Ablatiue case.

Articles.

Articles.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoune, and be thus declined.

Nominat.hic,hæc,hoc	Singulariter	*Nominatiue, hi,hæ,hæc*	Pluraliter
Genitiuo huius.		*Gen. horum,harum,horum*	
Datiuo huic.		*Datiuo his.*	
Accuſ.hunc,hanc hoc.		*Accuſatiue,hos,has,hæc*	
Vocatiuo caret.		*Vocatiuo caret.*	
Ablatiuo hoc,hac,hoc.		*Ablatiue his.*	

Genders of Nounes.

GEnders of Nounes be ſeuen: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

The Maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as Hic Vir, *a man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic and Hæc, as Hic & hæc parens, *a father, or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc, and hoc: as Hic hæc & hoc fælix, *happy.*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic hæc, as, Hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and vnder that one article both kindes be ſignified: as, Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow.* Hæc aquila, *an Eagle,* both he and ſhee.

An Introduction Of The declensions of Nounes.

There be fiue declensions of Nounes.

I

The first is when the Gen. & Dat. end in æ.
The Accusat. in am.
The Vocatiue like the Nominatiue.
The Ablatiue in â.

The Nom. plur. in æ.
The Gent. in arum.
The Datiue in is.
The Accusat. in as.
The Vo. like the No.
The Ablat. in is.

As in example:

Hæc Mensa
Hic Poeta.
Hic & hæc Verna.

Singulariter:
Nominatiuo hæc musa.
Genitivo huius musæ.
Dativo huic musæ.
Accusat. hanc musam.
Vocativo o musa.
Ablat. ab hac musâ.

Pluraliter:
Nominativo hæ musæ.
Gen. harum musarum.
Dativo his musis.
Accusat. has musas.
Vocativo ô musæ.
Ablat. ab his musis.

Note.

Note that Filia and Nata, doe make the Datiue and the Ablatiue plurall in is or in âbus. Also Dea, Mula, Equa, Liberta, make the Datiue and the Ablatiue case plurall in âbus onely.

II

The second is, when the Genitiue endeth in i.
The Datiue in o.
The accusatiue in um.
The Vocat. for the most part like the Nomin.
The Ablatiue in o.

The Nom. pl. in i.
The Gen. in orum.
The Datiue in is.
The Accusa. in os.
The Vocat. like the Nominatiue.
The ablatiue in is.

As in example.

Hic Vir.
Hic Liber.
Hæc Colus.
Hic Logos.

Singulariter:
Nomin. hic magister.
Gen. huius magistri.
Dativ. huic magistro.
Acc. hunc magistrum.
Vocat. ô magister.
Abl. ab hoc magistro.

Pluraliter:
Nominat. hi magistri.
G. horum magistrorum.
Dativo his magistris.
Accusat. hos magistros.
Vocativo ô magistri.
Ablat. ab his magistris.

Her

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominatiue endeth in us, the Vocatiue shall end in e: as, Nominativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine: Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus: and Filius, that maketh ô Fili. Note.

When the Nominatiue endeth in ius, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocatiue shall end in i: as, Nominativo Hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi

Also these Nounes following, make their Vocatiue in e or in us: as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nounes of the Neuter Gender, of what declension soeuer they bee, haue the Nominatiue, the Accusatiue, and the Vocatiue like in both numbers, and in the plurall number they end all in a, as in example. Note.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hoc regnum.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominativo hæc regna*	Hoc damnum.
	Genitivo. huius regni.		*Gen. horum regnorum*	Hoc malum
	Dativo huic regno.		*Dativo. his regnis.*	Hoc verbum.
	Accusat. hoc regnum.		*Accusativo hæc regna*	
	Vocativo ô regnum.		*Vocativo ô regna.*	
	Ablativo ab hoc regno.		*Ablativo ab his regnis*	

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Neuter gender in o, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.

Nominativo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo. Amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo. Ambobus, ambabus ambobus.
Accusativo, Ambos, ambas ambo.
Vocativo Ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Abl. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise Duo

III

The third is when the Genitiue endeth in is: The Datiue in i: The Accusat, in em, and sometimes in im, and sometime in both: The Vocatiue, like the Nominatiue: The Ablatiue in e, sometime in i, and sometime in both.

The Nomina. plurall in es, The Gen. somtime in um: and sometime in ium: The Datiue in bus. The Accusatiue in es: The Vocatiue, like the Nominatiue. The Ablat. in bus.

As in example.

Singulariter
- Nomin. hic lapis.
- Genit. huius lapidis.
- Dativo huic lapidi.
- Accus. hunc lapidem.
- Vocativo ó lapis.
- Ablat. ab hoc lapide.

Pluraliter
- Nomin. hi lapides.
- Gen. horum lapidum.
- Dat. his lapidibus.
- Accus. hos lapides.
- Vocativo ó lapides.
- Abl. ab his lapidibus.

Hic vel hæc bubo. Hæc virtus. Hoc animal Hoc cubile. Hoc calcar.

Singulariter
- No. hic & hæc parens.
- Gen. huius parentis.
- Dativo huic parenti.
- A. hũc & hãc parẽtẽ
- Vo. ò parens.
- Ab. ab hoc & hac parente.

Pluraliter
- No. hi. & hæ parentes.
- G. horũ & harũ parentum
- D. his parentibus
- A. hos & has parentes.
- Vocat. ó parentes.
- Ab. ab his parentibus.

IIII

The fourth, is when the Genitiue case singular endeth in us. The Datiue in ui, The Accusatiue in um, The Voc like the Nom. The Ablatiue in u.

The No. plu. in us The Gen. in uum, The Dat. in ibus The Accus. in us, The Voc. like the Nominatiue, The Abla. in ibus:

As in example.

Singula-

singulariter	*Nomi. hæc manus.*	pluraliter	*Nominativo hæ manus.*
	Gen. huius manus.		*Gen. harum manuum.*
	Dativo huic manui.		*Dativo his manibus.*
	Accu. hanc manum		*Accusativo hæc manus.*
	Vocat. o manus.		*Vocativo ò manus.*
	Abla ab hac manu.		*Ablat. ab his manibus.*

The fift, is when the Genit. and Dat. case singular doe end in ei, The Accusat. in em, The Vocatiue like the Nominatiue, The Ablatiue in ê,

The Nom. plu. in es, The Genit. in erum, The Datiue in ebus, The Accusat. in es, The Vocatiue like the Nominatiue. The Ablat. in ebus,

As in example.

Singulariter	*Nom. hi meridies.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. hi meridies.*
	Gen. hujus meridiei.		*Ge. horum meridierum.*
	Dat. huic meridiei.		*Dat. his meridiebus.*
	Acc. hunc meridiem		*Accusat. hos meridies.*
	Vocat. ô meridies.		*Vocat. ô meridies.*
	Abl. ab hoc meridiè.		*Ablt. ab his meridiebus*

Note that all Nounes of the fift declension bee of the feminine gender, except meridies and dies.

The declining of Adiectiues.

A nount adiective of three terminations, is thus declined, after the first and second declension.

Singulariter	*No. bonus, bona, bonũ*	pluraliter	*Nom. boni, bonæ, bona,*
	Ge. boni, bonæ, boni,		*G. bonorum, bonorum,*
	Dat bono, bonæ, bono,		*Dat bonis. (bonorum.*
	Ac bonũ, bonã, bonũ,		*Ac bonos, bonas, bona.*
	Voc. bone, bona, bonũ		*Vocat. boni, bonæ, bona.*
	Abl bono, bona, bono.		*Ablatiuo bonus.*

There are besides these, certaine Nounes adiectiues of another manner of declining, which make the Genitiue case singular in ius, and the Datiue in i: which bee these that follow, with there compounds.

LILY, M.

Singulariter	No. unus, una, unum.	Pluraliter	Nom. uni, unæ, una.
	Genitivo unius.		Gen. unorum, unarum, unorum.
	Dativo uni.		Dat. unis.
	Ac. unũ unam unũ.		Accu. unos, unas, una.
	Vo. une, una, unum.		Vocat. uni, unæ, una.
	Abla. uno, una, uno.		Ablat. unis.

Note. Note that Vnus, a, um, hath not the plurall number, but when it is ioyned with a word that lacketh the singular number: as, Vnæ literæ: Vna mœnia.

Alius hath aliud neut. In like manner be declined totus, solus, and also ullus, alius, alter, uter and neuter: sauing, that these fiue last rehearsed, lacke the Vocatiue case.

Nounes Adiectiues of three articles. A Noune Adiectiue of three Articles is thus declined, after the third declension.

Singulariter	Nomina. hic hæc & hoc fælix.	Pluraliter	Nom. hi & hæ fælices, & hæc fælicia.
	Genit. huius fælicis.		Gen. horum, harum & horum, fælicium.
	Dativo. huic fælici.		Dati. his fælicibus.
	Ac. hunc & hanc fælicem & hoc fælix		Acc. hos & has fælices & hæc fælicia.
	Vocativo o fælix.		V. ó fælices, & o fælicia
	A. ab hoc, hac, & hoc. fælice, vel fæl ci.		Ab. ab, his fælic bus.

Ingens. Solers. Capax. Vetus.

Singulariter.	No. hic & hæc tristis, & hoc triste.	Pluraliter.	Nom. hi & hæ tristes, & hæc tristia.
	Genitivo. huius tristis		Gen. horum harum & horum tristium.
	Dativo. huic tristi.		Dativo. his tristibus.
	Accusa. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.		Acc. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
	V. o tristis. & é triste.		V. ó tristes. & ó tristia
	Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.		Ablat. ab his tristibus

Leuis & leue. Clec, cel ris & celee Melior r melius.

Comparisons of Nounes.

Adiectiues whose signification may increase or be diminished, may forme Comparison.

Then

There be three degrees of Comparison: The Positiue, the Comparatiue, and Superlatiue. *Three degrees of comparison.*

The positiue betokeneth the thing absolutely without excesse: as Durus, *Hard.* *The Positiue.*

The Comparatiue somewhat exceedeth his Positiue in signification: as Durior, *Harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positiue that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius. *The Comparatiue.*

The Superlatiue exceedeth his positiue in the highest degree: as Durissimus, *Hardest.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positiue that endeth in i, by putting thereto ssimus, and simus: as of Duri, durissimus, of Tristi, tristissimus: of Dulci, dulcissimus. *The Superlatiue.*

From these generall rules are excepted these that follow: Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, peior, pessimus Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum, plus plurimum. *Exception.*

And if the positiue end in er, the Superlatiue is formed of the Nominatiue case, by putting to rimus: as Pulcher, pulcherrimus. Ater. Teter. Acer.

Also these Nounes ending in lis, make the Superlatiue by changing lis, into limus: as, Humilis, humillimus, Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus, Gracilis gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

All other Nounes ending in lis, do follow the generall rule aforegoing: as, Vtilis, vtilissimus.

Also if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis, and Maximè: as Pius, magis pius, maximè pius, Assiduus, magis assiduus, maximè assiduus. Igneus. Impius. Arduus. Sentiuus.

Of the Pronounes.

A Pronoune is a part of speech much like to a Noune: which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

There bee fifteene Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, where of foure haue the Vocatiue case: as Tu, meus, noster, and nostras: and all other lacke the Vocatiue case. To these may be added these compound Ego met, tute, idem. and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronounes, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is, be Primaunes: so called, for because they bee not derined of others. And they bee also called Demonstratiues, because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

And these sixe Hic, ille, iste, is, idem. and qui, be Relatiues, because they rehearse a thing that was not spoken of before.

These seauen Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be Derinatiues: for they bee derined of their Primatiues, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri,

There belong to a Pronoune these fiue things Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Noune, Declension and person, as here followeth.

The Declensions of Pronounes.

There be foure Declensions of Pronounes.

These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first declension and be thus declined.

Singulariter	*Nominatiuo Ego.*	Pluraliter	*Nominatiuo nos.*
	Genitiuo mei.		*Genitiuo nostrum vel nostri.*
	Datiuo mihi.		*Datiuo nobis.*
	Accusatiuo me.		*Accusatiuo nos.*
	Vocatiuo caret.		*Vocatiuo caret*
	Ablatiuo à me.		*Ablatiuo à nobis.*

Singulariter

Singulariter	*Nominativo Tu.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo vos.*
	Genitivo tui.		*Ge.vestrum vel vestri.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accusativo te.		*Accusativo vos.*
	Vocativo ò tu.		*Vocativo ò vos.*
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo a vobis.*

Singulariter and Pluraliter.	*Nominativo caret.*		*Accusativo se.*
	Genitivo sui.		*Vocativ caret.*
	Dativo sibi.		*Ablativo, à se.*

The fecond declenſion.

These ſixe, Ille, Ipſe, Iſte, hic, is, and qui, be of the cond declenſion, and be thus declined.

Singulariter	*Nom. iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	Pluraliter	*Nom. iſti. iſtæ, iſta.*
	Genitivo iſtius.		*Ge. iſtorũ, iſtarum iſtorũ*
	Dativo iſti.		*Dativo iſtis.*
	Ac. iſtum iſtã, iſtud.		*Accuſ. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Abla. iſto, iſta, iſto.		*Ablativo iſtis.*

Ille is declined like Iſte, and alſo Ipſe, ſauing hat the Neuter gender in the Nominatiue caſe nd in the accuſatiue caſe ſingular, maketh ipſum. Nominativo, hic, hæc, hoc: Genitivo hujus, Dativo uic: as afore in the Noune.

Singulariter	*Nomin. is, ea, id.*	Pluraliter	*Nominativo ĩi, eæ, ea.*
	Genitivo eius.		*G. eorum, earum, eorum.*
	Dativo ei.		*Dativo iis, vel eis.*
	Acc. eũm, eam, id.		*Accuſat. eos, eas, ea.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo eo, eâ, eo.		*Ablat. iis, vel eis.*

Singulariter	*Nom. qui, quæ, quod.*	Pluraliter	*No. qui, quæ, quæ.* (rum
	Genitivo cuius.		*G. quorum, quarum que-*
	Dativo cui.		*Dativo quibus, vel queis.*
	A. quem, quam quod		*Acuſat. quos, quas, quæ.*
	Vocatiuo caret. (qui		*Vocativo caret.*
	Abl. quo, qua, quo vel		*Abl. quibus vel queis.*

Likewiſe Quis and Quid be declined, whether they

they be Interrogatiues, or Indefinites. As Quisquis is thus declined:

The compounds of Quis.

Nom. { Quisquis. Quicquid } Ac. { Quicquid. } Abl. { Quoquo Quaqua Quoquo

Note. Where note that Quid is alwayes a Substantiue of the Neuter gender.

The third declension. These fiue, Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, are of the third declension and be declined as nounes Adiectiues of three terminations, in this wise:

Singulariter.	No. meus, mea, meum	Pluraliter.	Nominat. mei, meæ, mea
	Genit. mei, meæ, mei,		Genit. meorum, mearum
	Dat. meo, meæ, meo.		Dat. meis, meorum
	A. meũ, meã, meum.		Accus. meos, meas, mea
	Vo. mi, mea, meum.		Vocativo. mei, meæ, mea
	Abl. meo, mea, meo.		Ablativo. meis.

So is Noster declined, and Tuus, suus, vester, sauing that these three last do lacke the Vocatiue case.

The fourth declension. Nostras, Vestras, and this Noune Cuias, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter.	No. hic & hæc nostras, & hoc nostrate.	Pluraliter.	N.h & hæ nostrates & hæc nostratia.
	Gen. huius nostratis.		Genit. horum, harum & horum, nostratium
	Dativo. huic nostrati.		Dati. his nostratibus
	A. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.		A. hos & has nostrates & hæc nostratia
	Vocativo. ô nostras & ô nostrate.		Voca. ô nostrates, & ô nostratia.
	Abl. ab hoc, hac, & hoc nostrate vel nostrati.		A. ab his nostratibus.

Here is to be noted, that Nostras, Vestras, and this Noune, Cuias be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects, or factions.

A

A Pronoune hath three Persons.

The first person speaketh of himselfe: as, Ego, I: Nos, wee. *Persons three.*

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, Thou: Vos, yee. And of this person is also euery Vocatiue case.

The third person is spoken of: as Ille, He: Illi, They. And therefore all Nounes, Pronounes and Participles be of the third person.

Of a Verbe.

A Verbe.

A Verbe is a part of speech, declined with mood and tenie, and betokeneth doing: as, Amo, I loue: or suffering: as, Amor, I am loued: or being as, Sum, I am.

Of Verbes such as haue persons, bee called Personals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as haue no persons be called Impersonals: as Taedet, it irketh: Oportet, it behoueth. *Verbs personals.*

Of Verbs Personals there be fiue kinds, Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, & Commune.

A Verbe Actiue endeth in o, and betokeneth to doe: as, Amo, I loue: and by putting to r, it may be a Passiue; as Amor.

A Verbe Passiue endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer; as, Amor, I am loued. and by puting away r, it may be an Actiue: as, Amo.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r to make him a Passiue: as, Curro, I run: Sum, I am, And it is Englished sometime Actiuely: as, Curro, I run, and sometime Passiuely: as, Ægroto, I am sicke.

A Verbe Deponent endeth in r like a Passiue and yet in signification is but either Actiue: as Loquor verbum I speake a word: or Neuter, as Glorior, I boast.

Verbe commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both Actiue and Passiue: as Osculo te, I kisse thee: Osculor à te, I am kissed of thee.

MOODS.

There be fiue Moods: the Indicatiue, the Imperatiue, the Optatiue, the Potentiall, the Subiunctiue, and the Infinitiue.

Indicatiue. The Indicatiue mood, sheweth a reason true or false: as Ego amo, *I loue*. Or else asketh a question: as Amas tu? *Doest thou loue?*

Imperatiue. The Imperatiue biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Loue thou*.

Optatiue. The Optatiue wisheth or desireth with these signes *Would God, I pray God*, or *God grant*: as Vtinam amem, *I pray God I loue*: and hath commonly an Aduerbe of wishing ioyned with him.

Potentiall. The Potentiall Mood is knowne by these signes, *May, can, might, would, should, could*, or *ought*. as Amem, *I may or can loue*. without an Aduerbe ioyned with him.

Subiunctiue. The Subiunctiue mood hath euermore some Coniunction ioyned with him: as Cùm amarem *when I loued*: And it is called the Subiunctiue mood, because it dependeth of another Verbe in the same sentence, either going afore or cõming after: as Cùm amarem, eram miser: *When I loued, I was a wretch*.

Infinitiue. The infinitiue signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be; and hath neither number, nor person, nor nominatiue case before him; and is knowne commonly by this signe, *To*: as Amare, *To loue*. Also when two verbes come together, without any Nominatiue case betweene them, then the latter shall be the infinitiue mood: as Cupio discere, *I desire to learne*.

Gerunds

GERVNDES.

THere be moreouer belonging to the Infinitiue mood of Verbes, certaine voices called Gerunds, ending in Di, do, and dum: which haue both the actiue and passiue signification: as, Amandi, *Of louing*, or *of being loued*, Amando, *In louing*, or *in being loued*. Amandum, *To loue*, or *to be loued*. *Gerunds three, vi, do, dum.*

SVPINES.

THere be also pertaining vnto Verbs, two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verbe actiue: as Eo amatum, *I goe to loue*. And the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passiue: as Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loued*. *Supines two, um, u.*

TENSES.

THere be fiue Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, & the Future tense. *Tenses*

The Present tense, speaketh of the time that now is: as Amo, *I loue*.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as Amabam, *I loued* or *did loue*.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this signe *Haue*: as Amavi, *I haue loued*.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more then perfectly past with this sign *Had*: as Amaveram, *I had loued*.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come with this signe *Shall* or *will*: as Amabo, I *shall* or *will loue*.

Persons

An Introduction Of The PERSONS.

Three There be also in verbes three persons, in both numbers: as singulariter, Ego amo, I *loue*: Tu amas, *Thou loueſt*: Ille amat, *He loueth*. Pluraliter Nos amamus, *wee loue*: Vos amatis, *Ye loue*: Illi amant, *They loue*.

CONIVGATIONS.

Foure conjugations. VErbs haue foure Coniugations, which be knowne after this manner.

The first Coniugation hath a long, before re ris: as, Amāre, Amāris.

The second Coniugation hath e long, before re and ris, as Docēre, docēris.

The third Coniugation hath e short, before re and ris: as Legĕre legĕris.

The fourth Coniugation hath i long, before re and ris, as Audīre audīris.

Verbs in O, of the foure Coniugations be declined, after these examples.

AMo, amas, amaui, amare: Amandi, amando, amandum: Amatum, amatu, Amans, amaturus. } To loue

Doceo, doces, docui, docere, Docendi, docendo, docendum: Doctum doctu docens docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: Legendi, legendo, legendum: Lectum, lectu: Legens, lecturus. } To reade.

Aucio, audis, audiui, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } To heare.

Impera-

Indicatiue Mood, Present tense singular.

	I loue, or *do loue.*	*Thou loueſt,* or *doeſt loue.*	*He loueth* or *doth loue.*		*We loue,* or *doe loue.*	*Ye loue,* or *doe loue.*	*They loue,* or *doe loue*
A	Mo,	amas,	amat.	*Pluraliter.*	Amamus,	amatis,	amant
	Doceo,	doces,	docet.		Docemus,	docetis,	docent.
	Lego,	legis,	legit.		Legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
	Audio,	audis,	audit.		Audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Preterimperfect tense singular. Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, bas, bat. *Plural.* bamus, batis, bant.

I loued or did loue.

Preterperfect tense singular, Amaui, Docui, Legi, Audivi, isti, it. *Plural.* imus, istis, ĕrunt vel ēre.

I haue loued.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus ratis, rant.

I had loued.

Future tense singular. Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam, bis, bit. *Plural.* bimus, bitis, bunt, es, et. *Plural.* emus, etis, ent.

I shall or will loue.

Impera-

Lily, W.

An Introduction Of The Imperatiue Mood.

Loue Loue he or thou: let him loue.	*Loue we, or let vs loue:*	*Loue Loue they, or yee: let them loue*
Ama, amet, amato. amato.	Pl. amemus.	amate, ament. amatote: amanto
Doce, doceat, doceto: doceto.	Pl. doceamus.	docete, doceant. docetote: docento
Lege, legat, legito: legito.	Pl. legamus.	legite, legant, legitote: legunto.
Audi, audiat, audito: audito.	Pl. audiamus.	audite, audiant, auditote: audiunto.

Optatiue Mood.

God grant I loue.

Present tense singular. Vtinam. Amem, ames, amet. Pl. utin. amemus, ametis, ent.
Docem, Legam, Audiam, as, at. Pl. utinam amus, atis, ant.

Preter imperfect tense singular. Vtinam. *would God I loued, or did loue.*
Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, res, ret. Pl. utinam remus, retis, rent.

Preter perfect tense singular. Vtinam. *I pray God I haue loued.*
Amauerim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiuerim, ris rit. Pl. utin. rimus, ritis rint.

Preter pluperfect tense singular. Vtinam. *would God I had loued.*
Amauissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audiuissem, ses, set. Pl. utin. semus, setis. sent.

Future

Future tense singul. Vtin. { Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, } *God grant I shall or will loue hereafter.* ris, rit. *Pl. vtinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Potentiall Mood.

I may or can loue.

Present tense singular. { Amem, ames, amet. *Plu.* amemus, metis ent. Doceam, Legam, Audiam, } as, at, *Pl.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfect tense singular. { Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, } *I might, would, should, ought, or could loue.* res, ret. *Plu.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singular { Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, } *I might, would, should, or ought to haue loued.* ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. { Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, } *I might, would, should, or ought to had loued.* ſes, ſet, *Plu.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense singular. { Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, } *I may or can loue hereafter.* ris, rit. *Plu.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subiunctiue Mood.

When I loue.

Present tense singul. Cùm { Amem, ames, amet. *Plur. cùm* amemus, metis, ent. / Doceam, / Legam, / Audiam, } as at. *Pluraliter cùm* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperf. tense singular. Cùm { Amarem, / Docerem, / Legerem, / Audirem, } *When I loued or did loue.* res, ret. *Plur. cùm* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tense singular. Cùm { Amauerim, / Docuerim, / Legerim, / Audiverim, } *When I haue loued.* ris, rit. *Plur, cùm* rimus, ritis, rint

Preterpluperf. tense singular. Cùm { Amaviſſem, / Docuiſſem, / Legiſſem, / Audiviſſem, } *When I had loued.* ſes, ſet, *Plur. cùm* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tense sing. Cùm { Amavero, / Docuero, / Legero, / Audivero, } *When I ſhall or will loue.* ris, rit, *Plur. cùm* rîmus, rîtis, rint.

Infinitiue Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. { Amare, / Docere, / Legere, / Audire, } To { Loue. / Teach. / Read. / Heare.

Preterperfect tense and preterpluperfect tense. { Amaviſſe, / Docuiſſe, / Legiſſe, / Audiviſſe, } To haue or had. { Loued. / Taught. / Read. / Heard.

Amaturum

Future tense. Amaturum, Docturum, Lecturum, Auditurum } esse. To { loue, teach, reade, heare } hereafter.

Gerunds. Amandi, of louing. do, in louing, dum, to loue.
Docendi, of teaching. do, in teaching. dum, to teach
Legendi, of reading. do, in reading. dum, to reade
Audiendi, of hearing. do, in hearing. dum, to heare

Supines. Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, To { loue, teach, reade, heare, } Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu, To be { loued. taught, read. heard.

A participle of the present tense: Amans, louing. Docens, teaching. Legens, reading. Audiens, hearing.

The participle of the first future tense. Amaturus, to loue, or about to loue. Docturus, to teach or about to teach. Lecturus, to reade, or about to reade. Auditurus, to heare or about to heare.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many tenses, lacking in all such verbs, we must learne to decline this verbe Sum, in this wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse, Futurus, To be.

Indicatiue Mood.

Present tense singular. Sum, I am: es, est, *Pluraliter* sumus, estis, sunt.

Lily, ".

Preterimperfect tense singular. Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Pluraliter*, eramus, eratis, erat.

Preterperfect tense singular. Fui, I haue beene: fuisti, fuit. *Plur.* fuimus, fuistis, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Fueram, I had beene: fueras, fuerat. *Plur.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tense singular. Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit, *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperatiue Mood.

Present tense sin. Sis, Es, Esto be thou. *Pl.* Sit, Esto, simus, Sitis, Este, Estote, Sint, Sunto.

Optatiue Mood.

Present tense singular. Vtinam. Sim, I pray God I be: sis, sit, *Plur. utinam* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense sing. Vtin. Essem, would God I were: esses, esset, *Plur. utinam* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense singular. Vtinam. Fuerim, I pray God I haue beene: fueris, fuerit, *Plur. utinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singula.. Vtin. Fuissem, would God I had beene: fuisses, fuisset, *Plur. utinam* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. Vtinam. Fuero, God grant I be hereafter: fueris, fuerit, *Plur. utinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potentiall

Potentiall Mood.

Present tense singular. Sim, I may or can be: sis, sit. *Pluraliter*, simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense singular. Essem, I might or could be: esses, esset. *Plural.* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense singular. Fuerim, I might, could, should, or ought to haue been: fueris, fuerit. *P.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Fuissem, I might, could, should, or ought to had beene: fuisses, fuisset. *Plu.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. Fuero, I may or can be hereafter: fueris fuerit. *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subiunctiue Mood.

Present tense sing. Cùm Sim, when I am: sis, sit. *Pl. cùm* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense singular. Cùm Essem, when I was: esses, esset. *Pl. cùm* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperf. tense singular Cùm Fuerim, when I haue beene: fueris, fuerit. *Plu. cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Cùm Fuissem, when I had beene: fuisses, fuisset, *Plu. cùm* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Cùm Fuero, when I shall or will be: fueris, fuerit, *Pl. cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitiue Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense Esse, to be *Preterperfect, and preterpluperfect tense.* Fuisse, to haue or had beene.

future tense Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.

Lily, W.

Verbs in *Or* of the foure Coniugations, be declined after these examples.

AMor, amâris vel amâre, amatus sum vel fui, amâri, amatus, amandus. **To be loued.**

Doceor, docêris, vel docêre, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus. **To be taught.**

Legor, lĕgeris vel legĕre, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus. **To be read.**

Audior, audîris vel audîre, auditus sum vel fui, audîri, auditus audiendus. **To be heard.**

Indicatiue Mood.

I am loued.

Present tense sing. Amor, amâris vel amâre, amatur. Doceor, docêris vel docêre, docetur. Legor, legeris, vel legere, legitur. Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur. *Pluraliter.* mur. mini. ntur. untur.

Preterimperfect tense singular. Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar, *I was loued.* baris vel bare, batur, *Plurali.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tense singular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I haue bin loued,* sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel tuit, *Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuêrunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, *I had bin loued.* eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratus, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tense sing. Amabor, Docebor, *I shall or will be loued.* beris vel ere itur. *P.* bimur, imini, buntur. Legar, Audiar, êris vel êre, etur. *P.* êmur, êmini, entur.

Imperatiue

Imperatiue Mood.

	Be thou loued.	*Let him be loued.*	*Let vs be loued.*	*Be yee loued.*	*Let them bee loued.*
present tense singular.	Amare, amator,	ametur, amator,	*Pl.* amemur.	Amamini, amantor: amaminor:	amentur. amantor.
	Docere docêtor:	doceatur, docêtor:	P. docemur.	Docemini, docêminor,	doceantur, docentor.
	Legere, legitor:	legator, legitor:	*P.* legamur.	Legimini, legiminor:	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, auditor;	audiatur, auditor,	*P.* audiamur.	Audimini, audiminor,	audiantur, audiuntor.

Optatiue Mood.

God grant I be loued.

present tense sing. Vtin. Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar, } êris vel êre, êtur. *P. ut.* êmur, êmini, entur.

Preterimperfect tense sing. Vtin. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } reris vel rere, retur. *Pl. ut.* remur, remini, rentur.

Would God I were loued.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Vtinam Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit, *Pl. ut.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

I pray God I haue beene loued.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Vtin. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plu. utin.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Would God I had beene loued.

Future tense singular. Vtinam { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } *God grant I be loued hereafter.* { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit, vel fuerit. *Plu.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Potentiall Mood.

I may or can be loued:

Present tense sing. { Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plur.* êmur, êmini, êntur: Docear, Legar, Audiar, } aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense singular. { Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, } *I would, should, or ought to be loued.* reris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular. { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } *I would should, or ought to haue bin loued.* sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plur.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

I would, should, or ought to had bin loued.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Pluraliter*, ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense singular. { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } *I may or can be loued hereafter.* { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plu.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subiunctiue

Subiunctiue Mood.

When I am loued.

Present tense sing. Cùm { Amer, Docear, Legar, Audiar } { êris vel êre, êtur. *P. cùm* êmur, emini, entur, / aris vel are, atur. *Pl. cùm* amur, amini, antur.

When I was loued.

Preterimperfect tense singular. Cùm { Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer } { rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *P. cùm* rêmur, rêmini, rentur.

When I haue beene loued.

Preterperfect tense singular. Cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } { sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit, *P. cùm* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

When I had beene loued.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, Cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } { essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset, *Plu. cùm* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

When I shall or will be loued.

Future tense singular. Cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit, *P cùm* ti erimus vel fuerimus ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erint vel fuerint.

Infinitiue Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense. { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri } To be { Loued. Taught. Read. Heard.

Preterperfect tense and preterpluperfect tense. { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } *To haue or had beene loued.* esse vel fuisse.

Amatum

Future tense. { Amatum iri, vel amandum esse, / Doctum iri, vel docendum esse, / Lectum iri, vel legendum esse, / Auditum iri, vel audiendū esse. } to be { loued / taught / read / heard } hereafter.

A Participle of the preter-perfect tense. { Amatus, Loued. / Doctus, Taught. / Lectus, Read. / Auditus, Heard.

A Participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, / Docendus, / Legendus, / Audiendus, } To be { Loued. / Taught, / Read. / Heard.

Of certaine Verbs going out of rule, which are declined and formed in manner following.

Possum potes, potui, posse, potens. To may or can.

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: supinis caret, volens. To will or to be willing.

Nolo, non vis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: supinis caret, nolens. To nill, or to be vnwilling.

Malo, mauis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: supinis caret malens. To haue rather, or to be more willing.

Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel esse: edendi, edendo, edendum: esum, esu, vel estum, estu: edens, esurus vel esturus. To eate.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus, To be made, or to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: To beare or suffer.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus. To be borne or suffered.

Indicatiue

Indicatiue Mood.

Present tense singular.

- Possum, potes, potest.
- Volo, vis, vult.
- Nolo, non vis, non vult.
- Malo, mavis, mavult.
- Edo, edis vel es, edit vel est.
- Fio, fis, fit.
- Fero, fers, fert.
- Feror, ferris, vel ferre, fertur.

Pluraliter.

- Possumus, potestis, possunt.
- Volumus, vultis, volunt.
- Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
- Malumus, mavultis, malunt
- Edimus, editis vel estis, edunt.
- Fimus, fitis fiunt.
- Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
- Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur

Preterimperfect tense singular.

Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam, } as, at. *Pluraliter* amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bamur, bamini, bantur,

Preterperfect tense singular.

Potui, Volui, Nolui, } Malui, Edi, Tuli, } isti, it, *Plur*, imus, istis, êrunt vel êre.

Factus, Latus } sum vel fui, tus es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *Plur.* ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis, ti sunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preterplusperfect tense singular.

Potueram, Volueram, Nolueram, } Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, } ras, rat. *Plu.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus, Latus } eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis, vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Potero

Poterc, eris, erit. *Plural.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.

Future tense singular.
Volam, Nolam, Malam, } Edam, Fiam, Feram, } es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, ferêtur. *Plural.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, haue no Imperatiue Mood.

Imperatiue Mood.

Noli, Nolito. *Pluraliter*, Nolite, Nolitote.

Present tense singular.
Es, esto; ede, edito: edat, esto, edito. *P.* Edamus, edite, este, estote, editote: edant, edunto.
Fitotu: Fiat, fito. *P.* Fiamus, Fite, fitote: Fiant, fiunto.
Fer, ferto: Ferat, ferto. *Plur.* Feramus, Ferte, fertote: Ferant, ferunto.
Ferre, fertor: Feratur, fertor. *P.* Feramur, Ferimini, feriminor: Ferantur, feruntor.

Optatiue Mood.

Present tense singular.
Vtinam
Possim, Velim, Edam, Fiam, Feram, } Nolim, Malim, } is, it. *Plural. utinam* imus, itis, int, as, at. *Pluraliter, utinam* amus, atis, ant.
Ferar, raris, vel rare, ratur. *P. ut.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterim-perf. tense singular.
Vtinam
Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, } Ederem vel essem, Fierem, Ferrem, } es, et. *Pluraliter utinam* emus, etis, ent.
Ferrer, rêris vel rêre, retur. *P. ut.* rêmur, remini, rentur.

Potue-

Preterperf. tense singular. Vtin.
- Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, } Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, } ris, rit. *Pluraliter utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.
- Factus, Latus } sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Plu.* ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Vtin.
- Potuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, } Maluissem, Edissem, Tulissem, } ses, set. *Plur. utinam* semus, setis, sent:
- Factus, Latus } essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur. uti.* ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future tense singular. Vtin.
- Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *Plur. utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.
- Factus, Latus } ero, vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Pl. ut.* ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint

The potentiall and the Subiunctiue Mood be formed like the Optatiue in voice, and do differ only in signification and signe of the Mood.

Infinitiue Mood.

Present tense and preter-imperfect tense.
- Posse. Velle. Nolle. Malle. } *Preter perfect & Preterpluperfect tense.* Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse.
- Edere vel esse. Ferre. Fieri. Ferri. } *Preter perfect & Preterpluperfect tense.* Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse vel fuisse. Latum esse vel fuisse.

Future tense.
- Esurum esse. Laturum esse. } Factum iri, vel faciendum esse. Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo

Eo and Queo, make Ibam and Quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicatiue Mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the Future Tense: and in all other Moods and Tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Tenses formed of the preterperfect tense.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicatiue Mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect Tense of the same Mood; the Preterperfect Tense, the Preterpluperfect Tense, and the Future Tense of the Optatiue Mood, the Potentiall Mood, and the Subiunctiue Mood; the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitiue Mood: as of Amavi, are formed, Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: as amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.

Impersonals

IMpersonalls bee declined throughout all Moods and Tenses, in the voyce of the third person singular onely: as Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they haue commonly before their english, this signe *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat, It becommeth not, Non decet.

Of

Of the Participle.

A Participle is a part of speech, deriued of a Verbe, & taketh part of a Noune, as Gender, case and declension: and part of a Verbe, as Tense and signification: & part of both, as number and figure.

There be foure kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense; one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus. *Foure kinds of participles.*

A Participle of the Present Tense, hath his English ending in *ing*: as *Louing*. And his Latine in ans, or ens: as Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect Tense of the Indicatiue Mood, by changing the last syllable into ns: as Amabam, amans. Audiebam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens. *Present tense.*

A participle of the Future in rus, betokeneth to doe, like the Infinitiue Mood of the Actiue voice: as Amaturus, *To loue or about to loue*. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting to rus: as Doctu, Docturus. *The first Future tense in* rus

A Participle of the Preter Tense, hath his English ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*, as *loued*, *taught*, *slaine*: and his Latine in tus, sus, xus, as amatus, visus, nexus; and ons in ūus, as Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as lectu lectus, except Mortuus. *Preter tense*

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to suffer like the Infinitiue Mood of the passiue voice: as Amandus, *to be loued*. And it is formed of the Genitiue case of the Participle of the Present *The second future tense in* dus.

sent tense, by changing tis into dus: as Amantis, amandus, Legentis, Legendus. And it is also found to haue the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as Legendis veteribus proficis, *In reading old Authors thou dost profit.*

Of an actiue come two Participles.

Of a verbe actiue, and of a verbe neuter which hath the Supines, come two participles: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Amo, commeth Amans, amaturus: of Curro, currens, cursurus.

Of a passiue come two.

Of a Verbe Passiue, whose actiue hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of Amor, commeth amatus, amandus.

Of a Deponent three.

Of a verbe Deponent, come three Participles: one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of Auxilior, commeth Auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

And if the verbe Deponent do gouern an accusatiue case after him, it may forme also a Participle in dus: as of Loquor, Loquendus.

Of a Commune foure.

Of a verbe Commune, come foure Participles: as of Largior, commeth Largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Participles declined like Adiectiues.

Participles of the Present tense, be declined like Nounes Adiectiues of three Articles: as Nominatiue hic, hæc & hoc amans, Genitiue hujus amantis, Datiue huic amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nounes Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, amata, amatum: Amandus, amanda, amandum.

Of

Of an Adverbe.

AN Aduerbe is a part of speech ioyned to the Verbs, to declare their signification.

Aduerbes some bee of time: as Hodiè, cras, heri, perendiè olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Place: as Vbi, ibi, hîc, istic, illic, intûs, foris.
Number: as Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.
Order: as Inde, deinde, denique, postremò.
Asking or doubting: as Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid.
Calling: as Heûs, ô ehodum.

Affirming: as Certè, næ, profectò, sanè, scilicet, licet, estò.
Denying: as Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.
Swearing: as Pol, ædepol, hercle, medius, fidius.
Exhorting: as Eia, agè, agitè, agedum.

Flattering: as Sodes, amabo.
Forbidding: as Ne.
Wishing: as Vtinam, si, ô, si, ô.
Gathering together: as Simul, unà, pariter, non modò, non solùm.
Parting: as Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Choosing: as Potiùs, imò.
A thing not finished: as Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.
Shewing: as En, ecce.
Doubting: as Forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
Chaunce: as Fortè, fortuitò.

Lily, W.

Some be of
- Likenesse: as Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- Quality: as Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.
- Quantity: as Multùm, parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimùm.
- Comparison: as Tàm, quàm, magis, minus, maximè.

Certaine Aduerbes bee compared: as Doctè, doctius, doctissimè. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortissimè. Propè, propiùs, proximè.

Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not hauing any casuall word to serue vnto, ioyned with them, bee not Prepositions, but are changed into Aduerbs: as, Qui antè non cauet, pòst dolebit: Hee that bewareth not afore, shall bee sorry afterward. Corùm laudare, & clàm vituperare, inhonestum est: In presence to commend one, and behind the backe to dispraise, is an vnhonest point.

Of a Coniunction.

A Coniunction is a part of speech, that ioyne the words and sentences together.

Of Coniunctions some bee
- Copulatiues: as Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque,
- Some be
  - Disiunctiues: as Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive,
  - Discretiues: as Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, ast.
  - Causals: as Nam, námque, enim, etenim, quia, vt, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

Some be
- Conditionals: as Si, siu, modò, dum dummodum.
- Exceptiues: as Ni, nisi, quin, alioqum, præterquam.
- Interrogatiues: as Ne, an, vtrùm, nec, ne, ánne, nonne.
- Illatiues: as Ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.

Some be
- Aduersatiues: as Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licèt, esto.
- Redditiues to the same: as Tamen, attamen.
- Electiues: as Quam, ac, atque.
- Deminutiues: as Saltem vel.

Of a Preposition.

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before other parts, either in apposition: as Ad patrem; or else in Composition: as Indoctus:

These Prepositions following, serue to the *Accusatiue case.*

Ad, To.
Apud, At.
Ante, Before.
Aduersus, } Against.
Aduersum: }

Cis, } On this side.
Citra: }
Circum, } About.
Circa: }
Contra, Against.
Erga, Towards.
Extra, without.
Intra, within.
Inter, Betweene.
Infra, Beneath.
Iuxta, Beside, or nigh to.
Ob, For.

Lily, W.

Ponè, Behinde.
Per, By, or through.
Propè, Nigh.
Propter, For.
Vltra, Beyond.
Præter, Beside.
Supra, Aboue.
Circiter, About.

Secundùm, } After.
Post, }
Trans, On the further side.
Vsque, Vntill.
Secùs, By.
Versus, Towards,
Penès, In the power.

Where note, that Versus is set after his casuall word: as Londinum versus, Towards London. And likewise may Penès bee set also.

These prepositions following serue to the Ablatiue case.

A, ab, abs. From or fro.
Cum, With.
Coram, Before, or in presence.
Pro, For.
Præ, Before, or in comparison.
Palàm, Openly.

Clam, Priuily.
De, }
E, } Of or fro.
Ex. }
Sine, }
Absque, } without.
Tenus, vntill, or vp to.

Where note, that if the casuall word ioyned with Tenus, be the plurall number, it shall be put in the Genitiue case, and be set before Tenus: as Aurium tenus, Vp to the eares. Genuum tenus, Vp to the knees.

Where note, that the voyces of Prepositions being set alone without their casuall words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Aduerbs: as is aforesaid in the Aduerbe.

These prepositions following serue to both cases.

In with this signe *To*, to the Accusatiue case: as In vrbem. Into the city. In without this signe *To*, to the Ablatiue case: as In te spes est, My hope is in thee. Sub noctem, A little before night.

Sub

ub Iudice lis est, The matter is before the Iudge,
uper lapidem, Vpon a stone.
uper viridi fronde, Vpon a greene leafe.
ub er terram, Vnder the earth.
ub ter aquis, Vnder the water.

Of an Interiection.

AN Interiection is a part of speech, which betoeneth a sudden passion of the minde, vnder an perfect voice. Some are of mirth: as Euax, vah.

Sorrow: as Heu, hei.
Dread: as Atat.
Maruelling: as Papè.
Disdaining: as Hem, vah,
Shunning: as Apagè.
Praising: as Euge.
Scorning: as Hui.
Exclamation: as Proh cũ n atq; ho nm fidem.
Cursing: as Væ malum.
Laughing: as Ha, ha, he.
Calling: as Eho, oh, io.
Silence: as Au. And such others.

THE CONCORDS of Latine speech.

FOr the due ioyning of words in construction, it is to be vnderstood, that in Latine speech there be three Concords. The first, betweene the Nominatiue case and the Verbe: The second, betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue: The third betweene the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

Lily, W.

The first Concord.

VVHen an English is giuen to bee made in Latine, seeke out the principall Verbe. If there be moe verbs then one in a sentence, the first is the Principall verbe, except it be the Infinitiue Mood, or haue before it a Relatiue: as That, whom, which: or a Coniunction: as Vt, *that*, Cum, *when*, Si, *if*, and such others.

When ye haue found the Verbe, aske this question, *who* or *what*? then the word that answerth to the question, shalbe the nominatiue case to the verbe except it bee a verbe Impersonall, which will haue no Nominatiue case. And the Nominatiue shall in making and construing Latine, be set before the verbe, except a question be asked, and then the Nominatiue is set after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verbe: as Amas[a] tu? Louest thou? Venit ne[a] Rex? Doth the king come?

Likewise if the verbe be of the Imperatiue Mood: as [b]Ama[a]tu, Loue thou. [b]Ama[a]toille, Let him loue.

And sometime when this signe *it*, or *there*, commeth before the english of the Verbe: as Est liber meus, It is my booke. Venit ad me[a] quidam, There came one to me. And that casuall word which commeth next after the Verbe, and answereth to this question *Whom*, or *what*, made by the Verbe, shall commonly be the Accusatiue case, except the verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to be construed withall: as Si cupis[a] placere magistro, utere[a] diligentia; ne casis tantus[b] cessatur, ut[b] calcaribus indigeas. If thou couet to please thy master, vse diligence and be not so slacke, that thou shalt need spures.

A Verbe Personal agreeth with his Nominatiue case in number and person: as [a]Præceptor [b]legit [a]ver

verò [b] negligitis, The Master readeth, and ye regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Many Nominatiue cases singular, with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them, will haue a verbe plurall which verbe plurall shall agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy person: as [a] Ego & tu sumus in tuto, I & thou be in safeguard. [a] Tu & pater [b] periclitamini, Thou & thy father are in ieopardie. [a] Pater & [b] preceptor d accersunt te, Thy father and thy master hath sent for thee.

When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue cases of diuers numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they bee both of one person: as Amantium iræ [a] moris redintegratio [b] est, the falling out of louers is the renuing of loue. Quid enim nisi vota [b] supersunt, For what remaineth, sauing onely prayer? Pector percussit pectus quoque [a] robora fiunt, She stroke her brest and her brest turned into oake also.

Here note also, that sometime the Infinitiue mood of a verbe, or else a whole clause aforegoing or else some member of a sentence, may be the Nominatiue case to the verbe: as [a] Diluculò surgere saluberrimum est, To rise betimes in the morning, is the most wholsum thing in the world. [a] Multum scire, vita [b] est iucundissima, To know much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.

The second Concord.

WHen yee haue an Adiectiue, aske this question, *who?* or *what?* then the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Substantiue to it. The Adiectiue, whether it be a Noune, Pronoune

or participle, agreeth with his Substantiue in case, gender, and number, as [a] Amicus [b] certus in [a] incerta [b] cernitur. A sure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter. [a] Homo [b] armatus. A man armed. [a] Ager [b] colendus, A field to be tilled. [b] Hic [a] vir. This man [b] Meus [a] herus est. It is my master.

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy then the Neuter.

Many Substantiues singular hauing a coniunction copulatiue comming betweene them will haue an Adiectiue plurall; which Adiectiue shall agree with the substantiue of the most worthy gender as [a] Rex & Regina [b] beati. The King and the Queene are blessed.

The third Concord.

When ye haue a Relatiue aske this question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Antecedent to it.

The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relatiue, and is rehersed againe of the Relatiue.

The Relatiue agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person: as [a] Vir sapit [b] qui pauca loquitur. That man is wise that speaketh few things or wordes.

Sometime the Relatiue hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then hee shall be put in the neuter gender and singular number: as [a] In tempore veni, [b] quod omnium rerum est primum. I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all. But if the Relatiue be referred to two clauses or more, then the Relatiue shall be put in the plurall number: as [a] Tu multum dormis, & [a] 2 sæpe potas,

potas, [b]quæ ambo sunt corpori inimica. Thou sleepest much and drinkest often, which both things are nought for the body.

When this English *that*, may be turned into this English *which*, it is a Relatiue; otherwise it is a Coniunction, which in Latine is called quòd or ut: and in Latine making it may elegantly be put away by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the verbe into the Infinitiue Mood: as Gaudio [a]quod tu bene [b]vales: Gaudeo [a]te benè [b]valere. I am glad that thou art in good health. Iubeo [a]ut tu [b]abeas: Iubeo [a]te [b]abire. I bid that thou goe hence,

Many Antecedents singular hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue betweene them, will haue a Relatiue plurall; which Relatiue shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy gender: as [a]Imperium & dignitas [aa]quæ petiisti. The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to haue life the Neuter gender is most worthy: yea and in such case, though the Substantiues or Antecedents bee of the Masculine or of the Feminine gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adiectiue or Relatiue be put in the Neuter gender: as [a] Arcus & [aa] calami sunt [b] bona. The bow and arrowes be good. [a]Arcus & [aa]calami [b]quæ fregisti. The bow and arrowes which thou hast broken.

The case of the Relatiue.

When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, the Relatiue shall be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe as Miser est [a]qui nummos [b]admiratur. Wretched is that person which is in loue with money.

But

But when their commeth a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, the Relatiue shall be such case as the Verbe will haue after him: as Fœlix [a] quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum, Happie is he, whom other mens harmes do make to beware,

As the Relatiue may be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, so it may bee the Substantiue to the Idiectiue that is ioyned with him, or that commeth after him: as Diuitias amare noli, [a] quod omnium est sordidissimum, Loue not thou riches, which to doe, is the most beggerly thing in the world.

Nounes Interrogatiues and Indefinites, follow the rule of the Relatiue: as Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which euermore come before the Verbe like as the Relatiue doth: as Hei mihi, qualis erat? talis erat, qualem numquam vidi.

yet heere is to bee vnderstood and noted, that the Relatiue is not al wayes gouerned of the Verb that it commeth before, but sometime of the Infinitiue mood that commeth after the verbe: as Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi: What persons thou willedst me to thanke, I haue thanked.

Sometime of a Participle: as [b] Quibus rebus adductus feci sti? with what things mooued didst thou it?

Sometime of the Gerund: as [b] Que nunc non est narrandi locus, which thing at this present is no time to tell.

Sometime of the Prepositiõ set before him: as [b] Quem in locũ deducta res sit vides: Vnto what state the matter is now brought, thou seest.

Sometime of the Substantiue that her doth accord with as Senties qui vir sim, thou shalt perceiue what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner speaking, Qui, is an indefinite, and not a Relatiue

Sometime

Sometime of a Noune Partitiue or Distributiue: as, [b] Quarum rerum [a] vtram minùs velim, non facilè possum existimare, Of the which two things whether I would with lesse will haue I cannot easily esteeme.

Sometime it is put in the Genitiue case by reason of a Substantiue comming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, [b] cuius [a] causa hoc incipis, I knew him not for whose cause thou begeinst this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise gouerned of a Noune Substantiue: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b] quibus [a] opus habes, All things shall be giuen thee, which thou hast neede off.

Sometime of an Aduerbe: as, [b] Cui utrùm [a] obviam procedam, nondum statui, whom wehther I will go to meet with, I haue not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the ablatiue case with this signe *than*, & is gouerned of the comparatiue degree cõming after him: as, Vtere virtute, [b] quâ nihil est [a] melius, Vse vertue, than the which nothing is better.

Sometime it is not gouerned at all but is put in the Ablatiue case absolute: as, Quantus erat Iulius Cæsar, [b] quo [a] Imperatore, Romani primum Brittanniam ingressi sunt: How worthy a man was Iulius Cesar, vnder whose conduct the Romans first entred into Brittaine.

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherwith a thing is to be done, it is put in the Ablatiue case: as, Ferrum habuit [b] quo se [a] occiderit, He had a knife wherwith he would haue slaine himselfe.

When a Relatiue commeth betweene two Substantiues of diuers genders, it may indifferently accord with either of them: as, [a] Avis, [b] que passer appellatur; or Avis, [b] qui [a] passer appellatur: The bird

which

which is called a Sparrow. yea though the Substantiues be of diuers numbers also: as Est ne ea [a] Lutetia, [b] quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that called Lutetia, that we doe call Paris? Or else, Est ne ea Lutetia, [b] quos nos [a] Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of Nounes Substantiues.

WHen two Substantiues come together, betokening diuerse things, the latter shall be the Genitiue case: as, [a] Facundia [b] Ciceronis, The eloquence of Cicero. [a] Opus [b] Virgilij, The worke of Virgil. [a] Amator [b] studiorum, A louer of studies. [a] Dogma [b] Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if they belong both to one thing they shall be put both in one case: as, [a] Pater meus [b] vir, amat [a] me [b] puerum, My father being a man loueth me a child.

When the English of this word Res, is put with an Adiectiue yee may put away Res, and put the Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, like a Substantiue: as, [a] Multa [b] me impedierunt, Many things haue letted me. And being so put, it may be the Substantiue to an Adiectiue: as, [a] Pauca his [b] similia, A few things like vnto these. [a] Nonnulla [b] hujusmodi, Many things of like sort.

An Adiectiue in the Neuter gender, put alone without a Substantiue, standeth for a Substantiue; and may haue a Genitiue case after him as if it were a Substantiue: as [a] Multum [b] lucri, Much gaine. [a] Quantum [b] negotij, How much businesse? [a] Id [b] Operis, That worke.

Words of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, comming after a Noune Substantiue, or a Verb substantiue, may be put in the Ablatiue case or in the Genitiue: as [a] Puer [b] bonâ indole, or [a] Puer [b] bonæ indolis, A child of a good

od towardnes. [a] Puer [b] boni ingenij, or [a] Puer [b] bo-ingenio, A child of a good wit.

Opus and Vsus, when they be Latine for need, re-ire an Ablatiue case: as [a] Opus est mihi [b] tuo iudi-, I haue need of thy iudgement. Viginti [b] minis [a] u-est filio, My sonne hath need of twenty pounds.

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genitiue case.

ADiectiues that signifie desire, knowledge, re-membrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such her like, require a Genitiue case: as Cupidus, [b] au-, Couetous of money. [a] Peritus [b] belli, Expert of arfare. [a] Ignarus [b] omnium, Ignorant of all things. Fidens [b] animi, Bold of heart. [a] Dubius [b] mentis, Doubtfull of mind. [a] Memor [b] preteriti, Mindfull of hat is past. [a] Reus [b] furti, Accused of theft.

Nounes Partitiues, and certaine Interroga-ues, with certaine Nounes of number, require a enitiue case: as Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, lus, unus, medius quisque, quisquis, quicunque, qui-m, quis for aliquis, or quis an Interrogatiue: as nus, duo, tres: Primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as [a] Ali-is [b] nostrum, [a] Primus [b] omnium.

When a question is asked, the answere in Latine ust be made by the same case of a Noune, Pro-oune or Participle, and by the same tense of a erbe, that the question is asked by: as [a] Cuius est ndus? [b] Vicini. Quid agitur in ludo literario? [b] Stude-r. Except a question be asked by Cujus, ja, jum: as Cuja est sententia? [b] Ciceronis. Or by a word that ay gouerne diuers cases: as [b] Quanti [a] emisti li-rum? [b 2] Parvo. Or except I must answere by one f these possessiues, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, ve-ter: as [a] Cujus est domus? Non [b] vestra, sed [b 2] nostra

Nounes.

Nounes of the Comparatiue and the Superlatiue degree, being put partitiuely, that is to say hauing after them this English of or among, require a Genitiue case: as b Auriumamolior est sinistra, The eare, the left is the softer. Cicero b oratum aeloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.

Nounes of the comparatiue degree, hauing than or by after them, doe cause the word following to be the Ablatiue case: as aFrigidior bgracie, More cold than ice. a Doctior bmulto, Better learned by a greate deale. b Vno pede a altior, Higher by a foot.

The Datiue case,

ADiectiues that betoken profite or displeasure, likenesse or vnlikenesse, pleasure, submitting or belonging to any thing, require a Datiue case: as Labour est a utilis b corpori. Labour is profitable to the body. Æqualis Hectori, Equal to Hector. a Idoneus a bello, Fit for war. a Iucundus b omnibus, Pleasant to all persons. b Parenti a suplex, Suppliant to his father. a mihi b proprium, Proper to me.

Likewise Nounes adiectiues of the passiue signification in bilis, and Participle in dus: as a Flebilis, aa flendus bomnibus, to be lamented of all men. a Formidabilis, aa formidandus b hosti, To be feared of his enemies.

The Accusatiue case.

THe measure of length, breadth, or thickneſſe of any thing, is put after the Adiectiues in the accusatiue case, and sometime in the Ablatiue case: as Turris a alta b centum pedes, A tower an hundreth foot high. Arbor a lata b tres digitos. A tree three fingers broad. Liber a crassus tres pollices, vel a tribus pollicibus, A booke three inches thicke.

The Ablatiue case.

ADiectiues signifying fullnesse, emptinesse plentie, or wanting, require an Ablatiue case, and sometime the Genitiue: as [b] Copiis [a] abundans. Cruta thymo [a] plena. [a] Vacus [b] ira, [b] 2 iræ, [b] 3 ab ira. Nulla epistola inanis [b] re aliqua. [a] Ditissimus [b] agri. [b] Stultorum [a] plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi [b] mentis [a] inops, oblatum respuat aurum? [a] Integer [b] vitæ, [b] scelerisq; [a] purus; non egit mauri iaculis nec arcu. [a] Expers [b] omnium. Corpus [a] inane [b] animæ.

These Adiectiues, Dignus, Indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will haue an Ablatiue case: as [a] Dignus honore. [a] Captus [b] oculis. Virture preditus, Paucis contentus.

Where note, that Dignus, Indignus and contentus, may in stead of the Ablatiue case, haue an Infinitiue Mood of a Verbe: as [a] Dignus [b] laudari. Worthy to be praised. [a] Contentus in pace [b] viuere, Content to liue in peace.

Construction of the Pronoune.

THese Genitiue cases of the Primitiues, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri, be vsed when suffering, or passion is signified: as [a] Par [b] tua [a] Amor [b] mei. But when possession is signified, Meus, tus, sus, noster, and vester, be vsed: as [a] Ars [b] tua [a] Imago [b] tua.

The Genitiue cases, Nostrûm, vestrûm, be vsed after Distributiues, Partitiues, Comparatiues, and Superlatiues: as [a] Nemo [b] vestrûm. [a] Aliquis [a] vestrûm. [a] Major [b] vestrûm. [a] Maximus natu [b] nostrûm.

Construction of the Verbe: and first with *the Nominatiue case.*

SVm, forem, fio, existo; and certaine Verbs passiues: as Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, Existimor,

Existimor, videor, with other like, will haue such ca
after them, as they haue before them: as [a] Fama [a] 2 e
[b] malum, Fame is an euill thing. [a] Malus cultura [a] 2
[b] bonus, An euill person, by due ordering or gouer
nance, is made good. [a] Crœsus [a] 2 vocatur [b] diues. Cresu
is called rich. [a] Horatius [a] 2 salutatur [b] Poëta, Horace
saluted by the name of Poet. Malo [a] te [b] divitem [a] 2 es
quàm haberi, I had rather thou wert rich indee
then so accounted.

Also Verbes that betoken bodily mouing, going
resting or doing, which be properly called verbe
of Gesture: as Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, b
bo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio and such other lik
as they haue before them a Nominatiue case of th
doer or sufferer, so may they haue after them a No
minatiue case of a Noune, or Participle declarin
the maner of circumstance of the doing or suffering
as [a] Incedo [b] claudus, I goe lame. [a] Petrus [a] 2 dormit [b] se
curus, Peter sleepeth void of care. [a] Tu [a] 2 cubas [b] supi
nus, Thou lest in bed with thy face vpward. [a] Som
nias [b] vigilans, Thou dreamest waking. [a] Studet
[b] stans, Study thou standing. And likewise in th
Accusatiue case: as Non decet [a] quenquam [a] 2 meier
[b] currentem, aut mandentem, It doth not becom
any man to pisse running, or eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth befor
the verbe, and the word that commeth after the
verbe belong both to one thing, that is to say, haue
respect either to other, or depend either of other,
they shall be put both in one case, whether the verbe
be Transitiue or Intransitiue, of what kind soeuer
the verbe be: as Loquor [b] frequens, I speake often [a] Ta
ceo [b] multus, I hold my peace much. [a] Scribo epistolas
rarissimus, I write Letters very seldome. Ne [a] assuef
ceris [a] bibere vinum [b] jejunus, Accustome not thy selfe to
drinke

drinke wine next thy heart, or not hauing eaten somewhat afore.

The Genitiue case.

THis Verbe Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, owing or otherwise pertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty, or guise, it causeth the noune, pronoune or participle following to be put in the genitiue case as: Hęc vestis [a] est patris, This garment is my fathers. [b] Insipientis est discere: Non putaram, It is the property of a foole to say: I had not thought. Extremæ [a] est [b] dementiæ discere dediscenda, It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learne things that must afterward be learned otherwise. [b] Orantis [a] est nihil nisi cœlestia cogitare, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to haue minde on nothing but heauenly things. Except that these Pronouns, Meus, tuus, suus, noster and vester, shall in such manner speaking bee vsed in the Nominatiue case. as Hic codex [a] est [b] meus, This booke is mine Hæc domus [a] est [b] vestra, This house is yours. Non est mentiri [b] meum, It is not my guise (or property) to lie. [b] Nostrum [a] est iniuriam non inferre, It is our parts not to do wrong. Tuum [a] est omnia iuxta pati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things alike.

Verbes that betoken to esteeme or regard, require a Genitiue case betokening the value: as Parui [a] ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little worth. [b] maximi [a] penditur nobilitas, Nobleneſſe of birth is very much regarded.

Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or assoiling, will haue a Genitiue case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of: or else an ablatiue case most commonly without a

prepoſition: as Hic [b] furti ſe [a] alligat, vel [b] furto [a] Admonuit me [b] errati, vel [b] errato. [b] De pecunijs repetundis [a] damnatus eſt.

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, require a Genitiue caſe: as [b] Rerum ſuarum [a] ſatagit. Miſerere [b] mei deus. Reminiſcor, obliuiſcor, recordor, & memini, will haue a Genitiue, or an Accuſatiue caſe: as [a] Reminiſcor [b] hiſtoriæ. [a] Obliuiſcor [b] carminis. [a] Recordor [b] pueritiam. [a] Obliuiſcor [b] lectionem [a] Memini [b] tui, *vel* [b] 2 te, I remember thee. [a] Memini [b] de, te I ſpeake of thee. [a] Egeo, or [a] indigeo [b] tui, *vel* [b] 2 te, I haue need of thee. [a] Potior [b] vrbis, I conquer the City. [a] Potior [b] voto, I obtaine my deſire.

The Datiue caſe.

ALl manner of Verbs put acquiſitiuely, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens *to* or *for* after them will haue a Datiue caſe: as Non [b] omnibus [a] dormio, I ſleepe not to al men. [b] Huic [a] habeo, non [b] tibi, I haue it for this man, and not for thee.

To this rule doe alſo belong Verbs betokening to profit or diſprofit: as Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

to { Compare: as Comparo, compono, confero.
Giue or Reſtore: as Dono, reddo, refero.
Promiſe or to pay: as Promitto, policeor, ſoluo.
Command or ſhew: as Impero, indico, monſtro.
Truſt: as Fido, confido, fidem, habeo.
Obey or to be againſt: as Obedio, adulor, repugno.
Threaten or be angry with: as Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Alſo Sum with his compounds, except Poſſum. Alſo Verbs compound with Satis, benè & male: as Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally, certaine Verbs compound with theſe Prepoſitions, Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in and inter, will haue a Datiue caſe: as Præluceo, adiaceo, condono; ſubolco,

pleo, anteſto, poſthabeo, obijcio, inſulto, interſero.

This verbe Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be ſet for Habeo, and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominatiue caſe, ſhall be put in the Datiue, and the word that ſeemeth to bee the accuſatiue caſe, ſhall be the Nominatiue: as, [a] Eſt [b] mihi mater, I haue a mother. Non [aa] eſt [b] mihi [a] argentum, I haue no money. But if Sum be the infinitiue Mood, this Nominatiue ſhall be turned into the Accuſatiue: as Scio [b] tibi non [aa] eſſe [a] argentum. I know thou haſt no money.

Alſo when Sum hath after him a Nominatiue caſe and the Datiue, the word that is the Nominatiue caſe may bee put alſo into the Datiue: ſo that Sum may in ſuch manner ſpeaking bee conſtrued with a double Datiue caſe: as [a] Sum [b2] tibi [b] præſidio, I am to thee a ſafegard. Hæc res [a] eſt [b2] mihi [b] voluptati This thing is to me a pleaſure: and not onely Sum, but alſo many other verbs may in ſuch manner ſpeaking haue a double Datiue caſe, one of the perſon, and another of the thing: as Do [b] tibi veſtem [b2] pignori. [a] Verto hoc [b] tibi [b2] vitio. Hoc tu [b] tibi [b2] laudi ducis.

The Accuſatiue caſe.

VErbes Tranſitiues are all ſuch as haue after them an accuſatiue caſe of the doer or ſufferer, whether they bee actiue, Commune, or Deponent: as Ius [b] promptos [a] facit. Fœminæ [a] ludificantur [b] viros. Largitur [b] pecuniam.

Alſo verbs Neuters may haue an accuſatiue caſe of their owne ſignification: as Endymionis [b] ſomnum [a] dormis. [a] Gaudeo [b] gaudium. [a] Vivo [b] vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arayning will haue two accuſatiue caſes, one of the ſufferer and another of the thing: as [a] Rogo [b] te [bb] pecuniam. [a] Doceo te literas. [b] Quod [b2] te iamdudum [a] hortor. [a] Exuo [b] me gladium.

Lily, W.

The ablatiue case.

ALl verbes require an ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as [a] Feri cum gladio. [a] Taceo [b] metu. Summa [b] eloquentia causam egit.

The word of price is put after verbes in the ablatiue case: as, [a] Vendidi [b] auro, [a] Emptus sum [b] argento. Except these Genitiues when they bee put alone without Substantiues: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantiuis, tantidem, quantiuis, quantilibet, quanticunque - as, Quanti [a] mercatus es hunc equum? certe [b] pluris quam [a] vellem. Sauing that after Verbes of price, wee shall all wayes vse these Aduerbes, Carius, vilius, melius, and peius, instead of their Casuals.

Verbs of plenty or scarseneſſe, filling, emptying, loding or vnloding, will haue an Ablatiue case: as [a] Affluis [b] opibus. [a] cares [b] virtute, [a] Expleo [b] fabulis [a] Spoliauit me [b] bonis omnibus, Oneras stomachum [b] cibo. [a] Leuabo te hoc [b] onere. Likewise, Vtor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiuing, or distance, or taking away will haue an Ablatiue case, with ab, e, ex, or de: as, [a] Accepit literas [b] a Petro. [a] Audiui ex nuntio. Longe [a] distat [b] a nobis. [a] Eripui te [b] è malis. And this ablatiue after verbes of taking away, may be turned into the Datiue: as, [a] Subtraxit [b] mihi cingulum. [a] Eripuit [b] illi vitam.

Verbes of comparing or exceeding, may haue an ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, [a] præfero hunc [b] multis gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees, [a] Paulo interuallum [a] superat, Hee is beyond the other but a little space.

A Noune, or a Pronoune substantiue, ioyned with a Participle, expressed or vnderstood, and hauing none other word whereof it may bee gouerned, it shall bee put in the ablatiue case absolute: as, [ab] Rege veniente, hostes fugerunt, The King comming, the enemies fled. [ab] Me duce vinces, I being Captaine thou shalt ouercome.

And it may bee resolued by any of these words, dum, cum, quando, si, quamquam, postquam: as [ab] Rege veniente; id est, Dum veniret Rex. [ab] me duce; id est, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passiues.

A Verbe Passiue will haue after him an ablatiue case with a preposition, or sometime a datiue of the doer: as, Virgilius [a] legitur [b] à me. [b] Tibi fama [a] petatur, And the same ablatiue or datiue, shall be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe, if it bee made by the actiue: as, [a] Ego [b] lego Virgilium, [b] Petas [a] tu famam.

Gerunds.

GErunds and Supines, will haue such cases as the Verbes that they come of: as, Otium [a] scribendi [b] literas. Ad [a] consulendum [b] tibi. [a] Auditum [b] poëtas.

WHen the English of the Infinitiue Mood commeth after any of these Noures substantiues, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gestus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, and others like, if the verbe should bee of the actiue voyce, it shall bee made by the Gerund in di. And the same Gerund in di, is vsed also after certaine adiectiues: as, [a] Cupidus, [b] videndi. [a] Certus [b] eundi. [a] Peritus [b] iaculandi. [a] Gnarus [b] bellandi.

Lily, W.

WHen yee haue an English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe *of* or *with* comming after a Noune adiectiue, it shall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do: as [a] Defessus sum [b] ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the English of the Participle of the present tense comming without a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by* before him, shall in Latine making bee put in the Gerund in do: as Cæsar [b] dando, [b] subleuando, [b] ignoscendo, gloriam [a] adeptus est [b] Inapparando totum hunc [a] consumunt diem. And the same Gerund in do is vsed either without a preposition, or with one of these Prepositions A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in: as Deterrent [a] à [b] bibendo. [a] Ab [b] amando, Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio benè scribeudi [a] cum [b] loquendo coniuncta est.

THe English of the Infinitiue Mood, comming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may bee put in the Gerund in dum: as Dies mihi vt satis sit ad [a] agendum, vereor. I feare that a whole day will not bee enough for me to doe my busnesse,

The Gerund in dum, is vsed after one of these Prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as [a] Ad [b] capiendum hostes. [a] Ob (vel propter) [b] redimendum captiuos [a] Inter [b] cœnandum. [a] Ante [b] damnandum.

And when ye haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a reason where it seemeth to be made by this verbe Oportet, it may be put in the Gerund in dum with this verbe est, set impersonally; and then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominatiue case, shall be put in the Datiue: as [a] Abeundum est [b] mihi, I must goe hence.

Supines

Supines.

THe first Supine hath his actiue signification and is put after Uerbes and Participles that betoken mooving to a place: as [a] Eo [b] cubitum. [b] Spectatum [a] admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his passiue signification, and is put after Nounes Adiectiues: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, procliuis, facilis, odiosus, mirabilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine may also bee turned into the Infinitiue Mood Passiue: as it may bee indifferently sayd in Latine, [a] Facile [b] factu, or [a] Facile fieri, Easie to bee done. [a] Turpe [b] dictu, or [a] Turpe [b] dici, Unhonest to be spoken.

The Time.

NOunes that betoken part of time bee commonly put in the Ablatiue case: as Nocte [a] vigilas. [b] Luce [a] dormis. But Nounes that betoken continuall terme of time, without ceasing or intermission, be commonly vsed in the Accusatiue case: as [b] Sexaginta annos [a] natus. [b] Hyemen totam [a] stertis.

Space of Place.

NOunes that betoken space betweene place and place, be commonly put in the Accusatiue case: as [b] Pedem hinc ne [a] discesseris, Goe not thou a foot from this place.

A place.

NOunes Appellatiues, or names of great places, be put with a Prepositiõ, if they follow a Uerbe that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place or by a place: as [a] Viuo [b] in Anglia [a] Veni [b] per Galliam [b] in Italiam. [a] Proficior [b] ex-vrbe.

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper

name, of the first, or second Declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the Genitiue case: as, [a]Vixit [b]Londini. [a]Studuit [b]Oxoniæ.

And these Nounes, humi domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise vsed: as, [a] Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] enutrius est. [b] Domi [bb] belliique otiosi [a] vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declention, or the Plurall number, it shall be put in the Datiue, or in the Ablatiue case: as, [a] militauit [b] Carthagini, or [b2] Carthagine. [b]Athenis [a]natus est. Likewise wee say [b] Ruri, or [b2] Rure [a] educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name it shall be put in the Accusatiue case, without a Preposition: as, [a] Eo [b]Romam. Likewise, [a] Confero me [b] domum. [a] Recipio me [b] rus.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the Ablatiue case without a Preposition: as, [a] Discessit [b] Londino. [a] Profectus est [b] Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus, be likewise vsed: as, [a] Abijt [b] domo, [b]Rure [a] reuersus est.

Impersonals.

A Verbe Impersonall hath no Nominatiue case before him, and this word *It*, or *there*, is commonly his signe: as, [a] Decet, It becommeth. [a] Oportet aliquem esse, There must be some body. But if it hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the Nominatiue case, shall be such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him: as, [b] Me [a] oportet, I must. [b] Tibi [a] licet, Thou maiest.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a Genitiue case of all casuall words, except Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and cuia, the Ablatiue cases of the

Pronounes

pronounes Possessiues: as, [a]Interest [b]omnium rectè ere. [b]Tua [a]refert te ipsum nosse.

Certaine Impersonals require a Datiue case: , Libet, licet patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, odest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, conuenit contingit; and her like. Some will haue an accusatiue case one: as Delectat, decet, iuuat, oportet. Some beside the ccusatiue case, will haue also a Genitiue: as Nostri [b]nosmet [a]pœnitet [b] Me [bb]ciuitatis [a]tædet. [a]pu- [b]me [bb]negligentiæ. [a]miseret [b]me [bb]tui. [b]me [b]illo- m [a]misereſcit.

Verbes Impersonals of the Passiue voice being med of Neuters. doe gouerne such case, as the erbes Neuters which they come of: as [a] Parcatur nptui, Let cost be spared: because we say [a]parcamus ecuniæ, Let vs spare cost.

A Verbe Impersonall of the Passiue voyce, hath e case as other verbes Passiues haue: as, [a]Bene multis [b]a principe, Yet many times the case is not pressed but vnderstood: as, maxima vi [a]certatur, audi [b]ab illis.

When a deede is signified to be done of many, the erb being a verbe Neuter, we may well change the erb Neuter into the Impersonall in tur: as In ig- m posita est, [a]fletur.

Impersonals.

Articiples gouerne such cases as the Verbes that they come of: as, Fruiturus [b]amicis. [a]consu- [b]tibi Diligendus [b]ab omnibus.

here note, that Participles may foure manner of aies be changed into Nounes. The first is, hen the voice of a Participle is construed with an her case then the Verbe that it commeth of: as, Appetens [b]vini. Greedy of wine.

The

Lily, W.

The second, when it is compounded with a p
position, which the verbe that it commeth of can
be compounded with all: as, Indoctus, Innocens.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees
comparison: as Amans, amantior, amantissimus, D
us, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expr
difference of time: as, Homo [b] laudatus. A man la
dable. puer [b] amandus. i. amari dignus, A child wo
thy to bee loued. And all these are properly cal
nounes participials.

Participles when they bee changed into noun
require a Genitiue case: as, [a] Fugitans [b] litium [a] I
doctus [b] pilæ. [a] cupientissimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis [a] abunda
These Participiall voices, perosus, exosus, pe
tæsus, haue alwaies the actiue signification, a
gouerne an Accusatiue case: as [a] Exosus [b] sæuitia
Hating cruelty. [b] Vitam [a] pertæsus, weary of life.

The Aduerbe.

Aduerbs of quantity, time and place, do requi
a Genitiue case: as [a] Multum [b] lucri. [a] Tunc [b] te
poris [a] Vbique [b] gentium.

Certaine Aduerbes will haue a Datiue case, like
the Nounes that they come of: as Venit [a] obuia
[b] illi. Canit [a] similiter [b] huic.

These datiues be vsed Aduerbially, Tempori, lu
vesperi: as Tempori surgendum. [b] Vesperi cubandu
[b] Luci laborandum.

Certaine Aduerbs will haue an Accusatiue case
the Preposition that they come of: as [a] propius [b] vrbe
[a] proxime [b] castra.

Where note, that Prepositions, when they be
without a case, or else doe forme the degree of Com
parison, be changed into Aduerbs.

The Coniunction.

CONiunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues, and these foure, Quam, nisi, preterquam, an, con= like cases: as [a] Xenophon-&-Plato [b] fuere equa-

And some time they be put betweene diuers es: as [a] Studui [b] Romæ-&-[bb] Athenis. Est [a] liber is-& [bb] fratris. [a] Emi fundum [b] centum nummis-&- luris.

Coniunctions Copulatiues and Disiunctiues, st commonly ioyne like Moods and Tenses to= ther: as [a] Petrus & Iohannes [b] precabantur-&-[bb] do- bant. And sometime diuers tenses: as Et [b] ha- tur-&-[bb] referetur tibi à me gratia.

The Preposition.

OMetime this Præposition In, is not expres= sed but vnderstood, and the casuall word neuer= theless put in the Ablatiue case: as Habeo te [b] loco rentis. i. [a] in loco.

A Verbe compound, sometime requireth the case the Præposition that hee is compounded withall: [a] Exeo [b] domo. [a] prætereo [b] te insalutatum. [a] Adeo emplum.

The Interiection.

CErtaine Interiections require a Nominatiue case: as [a] O [b] festus-dies hominis. Certaine a atiue: as [a] Hei [b] mihi. Certaine an Accusatiue: [a] Heu [b] stirpem inuisam. Certaine a Vocatiue: as roh [b] sancte-Iupiter, And the same proh, will ue an Accusatiue case: as [a] Proh Deum atque minum [b] fidem.

FINIS.

GVIL!-

GVILIELMI LILII AD suos Discipulos monita Pedagogica, seu carmen de Moribus.

Qvi mihi discipulus puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum:
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen inprimis facies sit lota manúsque,
Sint nitidæ vestes, compta que cæsaries.
Desidiam fugiens, cùm te schola nostra vocarit,
Adsis, nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.
Me præceptorem cùm videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos,
Tu quoque fac sedeas vbi te sedisse iubemus,
Inque loco nisi sis iussus abire, mane.
Ac magis vt quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clara sede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, scribes, at singula rectè,
Nec macula, aut scriptis mendasit vlla tuis.
Sed tua nec lacera dictata, aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.

pè recognoscas, tibi lecta, animoque reuoluas,
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit,
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni,
Esse puer, quæso, noli dedicere quicquam,
Ne mens te insimulet conscia desidiæ
Esque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse iuuabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premis?
Nil tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat,
Inuigila, & parta est gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manus:
Sic puer ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittet, spem simul ingenii.
Est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Ne nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens studio submissa voce loqueris,
Nobis dum reddes, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, discantur ad vnguem,
Singula & abiecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat vllum,
Quod puero exitium non mediocre pariti
Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Vt laudem dictis & mereare locus
Non lingua celeri nimis aut laudabere tarda,
Est virtus medium quod tenuissa iuvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor est loquere latine,
Et veluti scopulos, barbara verba fuge.
Preterea socios, quotiescunque rogabunt,
Instrue, & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet in doctos licet indoctissimus esset,
Ipse breui reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tunc nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii.

Quorum

Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est
Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas recte si vis cognoscere leges
Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui,
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos autho(r)es turba Latina docet.
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus,
Quos qui non d(i)d(i)cit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris viuere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ
Post habito) nugis tempora conterere.
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusque sodales,
Aut alio quouis solicitare modo.
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine iactat,
Insulsor reliquis improbatore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum,
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis, emesue,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mute aliis, puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa ioci, mendacia, furta, cachini,
Sint procul à vobis, martis & arma procul.
Nil penitùs dices quod turpe, aut non sit honestum.
Est vitæ ac pariter ianua lingua tuæ.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre;
Iurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
Denique sexuales res omnes atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque fires,
Effuge vel causas faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.